Hon. T. A. Crerar,
United Grain Growers,
Winnipeg, Man.

THE

U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA AND THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VII. CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1925 No. 22

Menace of Perennial Sow Thistle

By HON. GEO. HOADLEY

Credit Reform and the Farmer

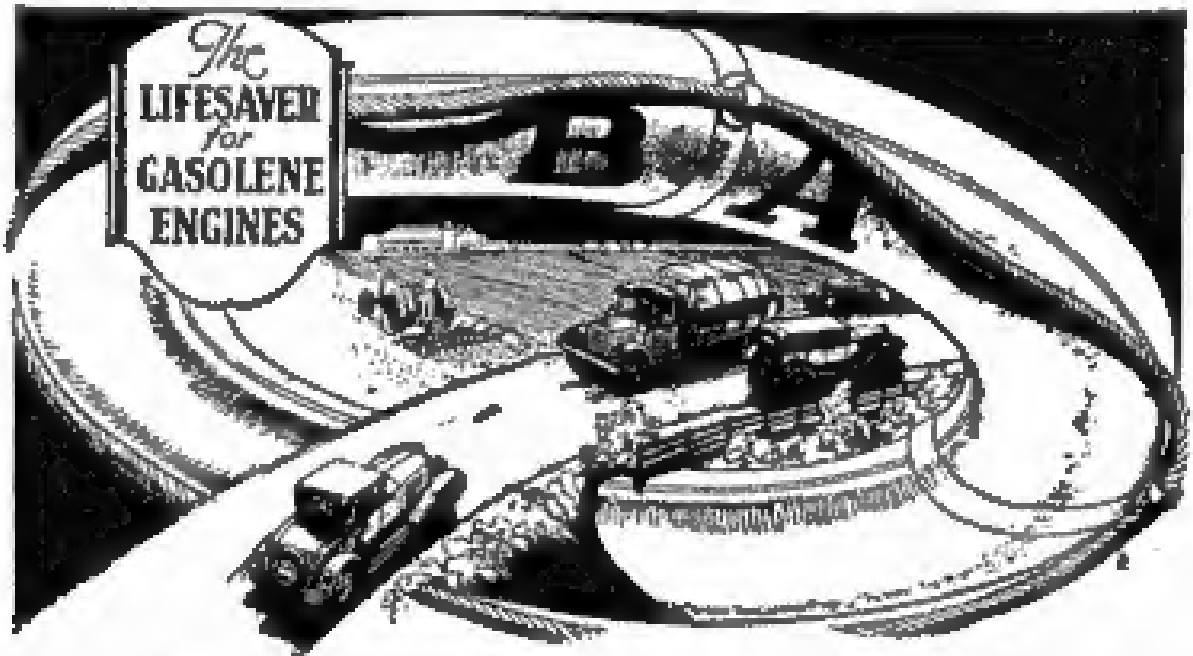
By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

Professor Fay on Co-operation

Dairy Pool Replies to Company Bulletin

News from the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Elevators Distribute Excess Earnings



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EDITORIAL

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE

In an article appearing in the current issue, Mr. Hoadley makes a strong appeal to all citizens of Alberta to co-operate with the Alberta Department of Agriculture in a campaign to eradicate the perennial sow thistle.

In another Province great areas have been rendered unfit for cultivation by the spread of this, the most harmful of noxious weeds. If agriculture in Alberta is to avoid a similar set-back, the menace must be met by prompt action. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the effective methods of eradication which are described on page 5.

In districts which have already become infested, even in the most minor degree, it is vitally important that the destruction of these weeds should be carried out in the most thoroughgoing fashion. If the sow thistle should be allowed to spread, individual farmers and the Province as a whole will be faced by heavy economic losses in years to come.

* * *

THE ROLE OF CO-OPERATION

Professor Fay's views upon the function of co-operative enterprise are presented in an article published in this issue.

The article forms an important contribution to the discussion of the principles upon which the co-operative movement is founded, and the methods by which these principles may most effectively be applied to agriculture. The Toronto economist, who is the author of a number of important works on co-operation, lays emphasis, in referring to the farmers' organizations of Western Canada, upon the close association between the marketing undertakings and the primary farmers' associations—such as the U.F.A.—which are "back of the success of the Canadian Wheat Pools." He believes that the formation of the Pools in no way removes the necessity to maintain the primary bodies. It is interesting to note also that a political economist and student of social forces of such distinction has observed that the entrance of the farmers into active politics "has made the politics of the Prairies more vital and democratic than those of any other agricultural region of which I have knowledge."

Professor Fay lays stress on the general business principles which must be observed in the gradual extension of the field covered by co-operative activity. With what he has to say in this matter we think there will be general agreement. When he suggests that co-operation must remain a counterpoise to the existing system, rather than becoming, eventually, a preponderant factor in our economic life, we think his views more open to challenge. Certainly, the steady growth of the co-operative movement until a position of preponderance is reached, has been contemplated by those among the farmers who have done most to advance co-operation in this Province.

In the U.F.A. it has been the men and women (many of them little known beyond the borders of their own communities) who have seen in co-operation much more than an improved method of doing business, who have proved staunchest, and have been the chief means of raising the status of the producers.

Those members who have seen beyond the present, who have consciously set themselves to the task of effecting, through organization and co-operation, a social transformation, have given to our movement its vitalizing force; in proportion as there has been witnessed the extension of a definite social philosophy, has the movement gained in strength and stability. The education of the new generation in a similar philosophy, seems to provide the only guarantee of the stability and permanence of the institutions which have been brought into being.

* * *

"Trust in the Kellogg Treaty but keep your powder dry," seems to be the maxim of most of the Governments which have signed the famous Peace Pact. But among the peoples of the world the treaty has raised great expectations. Perhaps, if they can be awakened to a sense of the realities, they may be able to insist upon these expectations being realized. These hopes can only be realized by the eradication of the *root causes* of modern war, which are economic.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

"CO-OPERATIVE DEMOCRACY"

"Co-operative Democracy," by J. P. Warbasse, a book which will be found of value by all readers who are interested in the ideals and objectives of the co-operative movement, has been completely revised and brought up to date. We are informed by the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., 167 West 12th St., New York City, that this work, which is published at the price of $3, may be obtained through the League for $1.80.

BULMER LOCAL ORGANIZED

J. A. Johansen, Director for Lethbridge constituency, was successful recently in organizing a new Local in the Iron Springs district. It will be known as Bulmer U.F.A. Local, and will hold meetings in the Bulmer schoolhouse. Ed. Anderson was elected president, and Martin Jensen secretary of the new organization, which has enrolled twenty-six members.

"The ladies of the organization are planning a basket social to be held on September 19th," states a letter from F. F. Dalton, corresponding secretary. Proceeds from this social will be used to pay membership dues and to finance the Local.

KIRKPATRICK GARDEN PARTY

People from as far east as Bemersyde and as far west as Garden Plains attended the garden party held by Kirkpatrick U.F.A. Local at Kirkpatrick Lake recently. Tea and lemonade, as well as peanuts for the kiddies, were served free by the Local, and lunch, eaten under the trees by the lakeside, was an enjoyable affair. Later, Geo. N. Johnston, M.L.A., and Robert Gardiner, M.P., delivered addresses to the large crowd assembled, a truck being used as a platform. Mr. Johnston dwelt on the necessity for loyalty to the parent organization, and to the Wheat Pool; speaking also at some length on rural education, and making a plea for the beautification of rural schools and school grounds. Mr. Gardiner's theme was economics, especially as related to agriculture. Incidentally he spoke of the need for farmers to use caution in investments, and not to be caught in a possible rush of credit buying. Mr. Calkins, president of the Local, was chairman.

CORNUCOPIA SURPRISE PARTY

"Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferguson and family of Cornucopia were surprised last Friday evening by the Cornucopia U.F.A. when, with much commotion, cars began to arrive in rapid succession. The neighbors and friends then gathered in the house and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were made guests in their own home. They were presented with a beautiful sea-grass rocker and a small rug. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Bob Groat and was followed by a very appropriate reading by Mr. Herbert Coldwell. Mr. Ferguson fittingly expressed his appreciation.

"The evening was spent in music and dancing as well as various other individual entertainments, and those who had gathered to bid the family farewell prior to their departure from the community, for their new home in Byemoor, enjoyed a pleasant evening and departed for home in the wee small hours of the morning.

"Mr. Ferguson organized the Cornucopia U.F.A. many years ago and has been an active member ever since. The family will be much missed by all with whom they have come in contact."—*Stettler Independent.*

CAUSES OF "SOFT PORK"

The causes of "soft pork" have been the subject of considerable experiment conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and the results of these various feeding experiments are now described in the new Report of the Animal Husbandry Division, copies of which can be obtained from the Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The same report deals with many other experiments in connection with the feeding and management of livestock.

Correspondence School in Co-operation

The national office of The Co-operative League of the U.S.A. announces that in September a new course entitled, "Organization and Administration of Co-operative Societies" is added to the curriculum of its Correspondence School.

This is the sixth course offered for men and women interested in studying at home the theoretical and practical problems of consumers' co-operation. The first five courses are Business English, Business Arithmetic, Elementary Bookkeeping, Advanced Bookkeeping and Accounting, and History and Principles of Consumers' Co-operation—the first three designed particularly for students who are deficient in elementary school training and who wish to prepare themselves for advanced co-operative study.

For ten years, full-time resident co-operative Training Schools have been held in various parts of the United States to train young people as managers, bookkeepers and for other employment in co-operative societies. But there were always many who, for financial reasons, or because of geographical distance, were unable to attend these schools in person. The Correspondence School is for the purpose of enabling these less fortunate individuals in all parts of the United States and Canada to get some of the benefits of intensive co-operative education right in their own homes.

The school is administered by a special committee composed of several members of the Board of Directors of The Co-operative League; and the Director of the School is Prof. Colston E. Warne, of the University of Pittsburgh, author of the well known book "Consumers' Co-operative Movement in Illinois." The correcting of all papers and all the similar direct contacts with the students are carried on by this trained educator and expert in the economics of co-operation.

Full information regarding the school can be obtained from The Co-operative League, 167 West 12th St., New York City.

The Menace of Perennial Sow Thistle

An Appeal to All Albertans to Assist in Eradication of Weed Which Is Most Serious Threat to Agriculture—Methods to Be Followed

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Alberta Minister of Agriculture

Perennial Sow Thistle was introduced into Western Canada from Europe about the year 1901. Since that time it has spread to practically every district in Western Canada where there has been cultivation for any considerable period of time. It is commonly recognized to be the most serious of all weeds to agriculturists. As far as we know at the present time, there is no cultivated crop that will control it for any great length of time; in fact we have seen it crowd out magnificent stands of Brome Grass and Alfalfa in a very few years. All other weeds listed in the Noxious Weeds Act can be reasonably well controlled and eradicated by a systematic crop rotation.

Now Is the Time to Act

In view of the seriousness of this menace I wish to appeal to every citizen of Alberta, irrespective of what his calling or occupation in life may be, whether he lives in the city or the country, to give us his co-operation, endeavoring not only to control the spread of Perennial Sow Thistle, but to effect its complete eradication. The Advisory Weed Board appointed by me recently to confer with my Department on all matters pertaining to the weed situation in the Province, are of the one opinion: that now is the time to put forth our best efforts to rid the Province of sow thistle. Otherwise it will undoubtedly increase to such an alarming extent that within a very few years Alberta will find itself in as serious a condition as many of the States of the Union, and Provinces of Canada, where agriculture, particularly grain growing, has come to be anything but profitable.

The stems are one to five feet high, hollow, simple, with few leaves, and branching at the top. The entire plant contains a bitter, milky, juice. The leaves are six to twelve inches long, pointed, deeply-cut, the lower divisions directed backward, clasping the stem with their heart-shaped base and edged with sharp spines. The flowers are a bright yellow, one and one-half inches across. It flowers from July until late in the fall. The plant is frequently mistaken for hawk weed, and fall dandelion; however, these two latter plants are not at all similar to the sow thistle, except in the color of the flower, which is yellow. Everyone should make it a point to be certain that he knows the sow thistle at its various stages of matur-

ity. Any municipal weed inspector or field supervisor connected with my Branch, will, when called upon, give advice and instructions regarding how to identify this weed, and at the same time, how to eradicate it. Specimens of the various weeds that are causing farmers trouble may be sent for identification to any of the Schools of Agriculture, or to the Field Crops Branch of my Department.

Effective Methods

We have found the following methods of eradication to be effective:

(a) If the patches are quite small, as they usually are when the weed makes its first appearance, they can be dug out and the roots burned. Such areas have to be watched constantly for appearance of new plants, which also should be dug out at once. Exercise caution that all roots are obtained and destroyed.

(b) Where the patch is small, it may be levelled off with a spade for a distance of four to five feet all around it. Then lay a good grade of tar paper down, overlapping the layers from six inches to half the width of the strips of paper. Cover the tar paper with a layer of dry sods, closely laid together, and over this two to three inches of fine, loose earth. The object of doing this is to cut off air and sunlight. Care must be taken to level the ground, so that there are no lumps or stalks left to penetrate the paper, and so that the paper can lie snugly. The covering should be left in place for two years, and repaired if necessary.

(c) NEVER ALLOW THE PLANT TO SEED. Seed will travel before the wind for miles and pollute fresh areas. Much to my disappointment I have seen, within the last few days, many patches, both small and large, of sow thistle, absolutely ripe with the seed blowing through the air. With such a serious condition prevailing in altogether too many parts of this Province, the infestation can certainly be expected to be worse next year and in succeeding years. Where the sow thistle is now in full mature bloom, it should be burnt with an oil-torch. It is a mistake to cut it or disturb it otherwise, for the reason that the least agitation of the plant will send the downy seed blowing through the air.

(d) Numerous experiments have been conducted in the Province the last several years with used oil from crank-cases of motors and also with fuel-oil. The application of oil to perennial sow thistle patches has proved effective in most districts in the Province. To get the best results it is advisable to select a hot, dry day, with the ground as dry as possible. The heat from the sun thins the oil, causing it to penetrate the ground more readily. Remove all growth, and if the surface is very hard and caked, it is advisable to loosen it up somewhat, in order that the oil will the more readily soak into the roots. Apply the oil at the rate of two gallons per square yard, then in about a week's time apply another gallon. A single application of three gallons per square yard may do the work satisfactorily. The patch should be watched, and if any plants show up, more oil should be applied, or at any rate the plants should be hoed out. The oil should soak down about four to five inches beneath the surface, if an effective eradication is to be effected. Oil sterilizes the soil almost completely for a period of three or four years. It is to be recommended only where the patches

Issues Appeal for Campaign Against Sow Thistle

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

are very small, or where cultivation is difficult or impossible.

For Large Tillable Areas

(e) Cultivation: For large tillable areas, eradiction by cultivation is the only recommended method that we know of, up to the present time. To do this, plow four to five inches deep, just before freeze-up in the fall. The land is left rough all winter. The frost weakens and kills many of the roots. Before the weed starts to grow in the spring, the land should be cultivated once every week with a broad-shared cultivator or rod-weeder until almost freeze-up, when it should be plowed again and left rough over winter, and cultivated once a week throughout the next summer. NEVER LET A SINGLE PLANT APPEAR ABOVE THE SURFACE. If this method is followed sow thistle will be absolutely eradicted. A one year's black summer-fallow usually, but not always, completely eradicates the weed.

If patches are found growing now and in blossom, they should be cut, raked and burnt, and then plowed. The roots are now at their weakest stage when the plant is in flower. Plowing will tend to kill many of the roots. These patches should be kept black and treated as above intimated.

(f) Chemicals: My Department as well as a number of the Municipalities throughout this Province have for the last two years conducted experiments using various chemicals for the eradication of sow thistle and Canada thistle. The Atlas Non-Poisonous Weed Killer, which can be purchased from The Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., 307 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, has been tried at various times of the year at points in this Province extending from Raymond to Edmonton on sow thistle patches, and has proved to be reasonably satisfactory, providing it is applied in the proper manner and at the proper time, when it will kill many of the plants outright, and weaken the others to such an extent that they are easy to eradicate, either by another application or two of the chemical, or by cultivation. We find that this chemical has a very bad effect on the roots of the plant, providing it is applied when there is a maximum growth of vegetation. The more plants of sow thistle that can grow in the patch the better, for the reason that leaves are required to take in the Chemical and carry it down through the tissues of the stem and underground root-stalks. It should be mixed with water at the rate of one gallon of chemical to three gallons of water. This should be applied to the vegetation when the plants have dew on them, and when the weather is dry. It should be applied at the rate of four gallons of mixture to not more than 350 or 400 square feet of vegetation with a fine spray, worked under pressure.

There are other chemicals on the market which we are experimenting with, but as yet have not obtained sufficient data with which to pronounce them successful or otherwise.

In conclusion allow me to say, that our success or failure in the campaign for the eradication of perennial sow thistle depends entirely on the amount of co-operation that we get from the public at large, coupled with the amount of industry and perseverance that is put into the fight by those who come in contact with perennial sow thistle, which is without doubt one of the worst enemies that our Western farmers have to face.

Public Versus Private Ownership

News of and Comments on the Electric Power Situation

By LEE VINCENT

Amid the lull between the sporadic outbursts of the advocates of private ownership of power sources and power distributive facilities in Alberta, it is interesting to note that a leading electrical journal published in the United States estimates that if the domestic rates for electricity were as low in the United States as the rates prevailing in Ontario the saving to the United States consumers would amount to six hundred million dollars a year. So that Ontario with its public-owned hydro electric system is offering effectual rebuttal to the pretentious arguments of the officials of Alberta power companies who advise Alberta people to give their allegiance to privately-owned power companies.

Another sore point with the advocates of private ownership is the success with which some cities in the United States, which own their electric power systems, are maintaining low rates, much lower than cities with privately-owned systems. Seattle and Los Angeles are two bright examples.

* * *

The latest move of the United States power trust, to pay retaining fees to university professors to conduct unbiased (?) investigations into the power situation, has been touched upon in this paper. These professorial "hired men" strange to relate, never criticise the privately-owned systems.

Hon. Richard Washburn Child, former

U.S. Ambassador to Italy, was paid $7,500 to write a book opposing the federal development of Boulder Dam.

Harvard University was granted $20,000 a year for three years by the National Electric Light Association for a "research staff" on "public utility management." Northwestern University got $32,500 last year for the same purpose. Evidently the power barons believe in educating the youth of the United States in the way they should go to enable the power companies to gain profits of 400% for their "incomparable service."

The National Utilities Association has 28 committees working in 28 states teaching that "government ownership is the marked advance agent of communism." Their scheme is not to use logic but to pin the red tag of communism on any newspaper or organization that supports public ownership.

* * *

In Saskatchewan the private power companies are busting about buying up the electrical plants of small towns. The *Winnipeg Free Press* is not enthusiastic over the results as it comments as follows:

> "The small centres, which are selling out to the private companies because they seem an immediate advantage, are not taking the long view. However attractive the price which the private company offers them, maybe they ought to realize that they will, in turn, compensate the company for its investment through the power rates they will be called upon to pay; and even though the immediate rate quoted them shows a saving on present costs, it is bound, in the long run, to be a good bit higher than the rates that would be charged by a Province-wide power system owned and administered by the Province and the municipalities by some agreed-upon division of management and responsibility."

Saskatchewan, however, is not going to permit itself to be completely enmeshed in the clutches of private power companies. The Government has announced that it will commence the development of a public-owned hydro-electric system serving both rural and urban communities. A proposal has already been made to purchase the Saskatoon power plant. Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan recently summed up the power situation in that Province as follows:

> "The question is whether or not the Province should apply to the provision of power the same principles as underlay the success of the telephone system, or whether we should permit the whole Province to fall into the hands of the power trust of the United States or the ownership of eastern private interests."

Seven Sisters Power Project

The fate of the Seven Sisters power project in Manitoba, which is in danger of being turned over to private interests, has not as yet been finally determined, though a few days ago it seemed that such a disposition of the project was certain.

The issue in Manitoba is of considerable importance from the standpoint of this Province, for every new power undertaking which passes under private control increases the strength of the forces opposed to public ownership. Those forces are equipped, as the power interests in the United States have most effectually been equipped, with means of propagating their views at great expense and so winning the people's acquiescence in the alienation of their power resources. If the Seven Sisters project passes into private hands, the task of those who hope to see public ownership established in Alberta will be the harder.

It is therefore of especial interest to Albertans to note that the *Ottawa Citizen*, a Southam newspaper which gives independent support to the Liberal Government, (while strongly critical of what is described as a "backstairs agreement" by the Bracken Government), has boldly warned the Liberal administration at Ottawa, which is ultimately responsible, against the risks which it will incur if it bows to the will of the "predatory power barons."

In a recent editorial on the power situation in Manitoba, the *Citizen* states:

MANITOBA POWER MOVE

> The Federal Cabinet is apparently still being urged to hand over the Seven Sisters Falls to private power interests in Manitoba. The falls are estimated to be worth $28,000,000. They are at present the property of the people of Canada, under the administration of the Department of the Interior.
>
> The responsible Minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, very wisely declined last session to allow the falls to be alienated, when called upon to stand and deliver by privilege-seeking interests. He accepted the view of the Federal members of Parliament from Manitoba that the people of the Province should have an opportunity to express themselves first through the Provincial Legislature. There is nothing to be gained in the public interest by releasing the falls for development until the Legislature has dealt with the issue of private or public ownership.
>
> The Provincial administration under Premier Bracken last winter made a backstair agreement to let the falls go to private interests, against popular opinion in the city of Winnipeg, where the municipal hydro-electric commission is giving unexcelled service at lower rates than in any other large city on this continent. Public ownership is also a plank in the political organization of the United Farmers in Manitoba. Other influences prevailed secretly with the Bracken administration, however; and in a most discreditable manner the Manitoba Prime Minister withheld information concerning the secret agreement until after the session of the Legislature had ended.
>
> Under the plan proposed by Premier Bracken, the onus for allowing the alienation of Seven Sisters Falls to take place would have fallen upon Mr. Stewart and the Dominion authorities. Vigilance on the part of Federal members, ably backed by the *Winnipeg Tribune* and by organizations throughout Manitoba in favor of public ownership, helped to keep the Government at Ottawa out of the betrayal of public trust. Pressure is still being exerted, however, to lure Mr. Stewart into the proposed deal.
>
> The Liberal administration on Parliament Hill will do well to hold to the position they have taken so far, against allowing Seven Sisters Falls to pass from the control of the Department of the Interior until the voice of Manitoba has been heard through the Provincial Legislature. The waterpowers of Canada are regarded by some enterprising promoters as rich plums to be plucked. In both sessions since the last general election, moves have been made politically through Manitoba to alienate immensely valuable power resources from the Crown. *Nothing would be more fatal to the prestige of the Liberal administration than to let the impression get abroad that they could be intimidated by predatory power barons, or by discredited political exploiters of a bygone generation.* Canada will look with confidence to Mr. Stewart to keep the Government's record unsullied in this Manitoba issue between public ownership and private aggrandizement—with power resources worth $28,000,000 at stake.

"Ottawa Journal" View on Public Ownership

The daily press in Western Canada is apparently content, for the most part, to allow natural resources of untold value to pass from the hands of the people into those of private corporations. There is an almost complete indifference to the importance of public ownership. *The Winnipeg Tribune*, a Southam paper, is an exception.

In Ontario, Conservative and Liberal daily newspapers are alike agreed upon the advantages of public ownership. There the fight against the public interest has been left to certain financial newspapers, which are always found on the side of the great private corporations, against the public.

The *Ottawa Journal* has editorially challenged the attacks on Ontario's publicly owned power system which have been made by the *Financial Post*, organ of "Big Business."

The *Post* has been contending that Quebec, under private ownership, makes a better showing in the matter of the development of its power resources than Ontario under public ownership.

The *Journal* charges the *Financial Post* with juggling figures. "The Province of Quebec," it says, "ought to have the cheapest electricity in the world. It has a plethora of magnificent water powers easy of development and convenient to great natural advantages for paper mills, pulp mills and saw mills."

But, the *Journal* points out, electricity is being sold in Ontario for 1 cent a kilowatt hour, while just across the river in Quebec consumers are paying 3 cents per kilowatt hour.

"In Quebec," concludes the *Journal*, "electricity is being used for the benefit of the corporations and their industries and their shareholders rather than for the benefit of the common people.

"But in Ontario the customers of Hydro—and almost everybody can be a customer—receive the benefit straight into their pockets or their homes.

"**That's the difference!**"

In the United States

It is indicative of the strong public sentiment which has been aroused in the United States against the private exploitation of hydro-electric power resources, that one of the contestants for the Presidency of the Republic has come out boldly in favor of public ownership. It is noteworthy also, that little has been made of his pronouncements on the question in the Alberta daily press. Many readers of Alberta dailies will no doubt wonder why so clear-cut an utterance as this should not be given due emphasis in the columns of our dailies.

"No more dishonest or unpatriotic propaganda has ever been seen in this country than that disclosed by the investigation into the methods of certain utility corporations," declared Al. Smith

in his speech of acceptance of the nomination of his party. "These sources of water power must remain forever under public ownership and control. . . . The Government,—Federal, state or the authority representing joint states—must control the switch that turns on or off the power so greedily sought by certain private groups, without the least regard for the public good.

"It is to be unthinkable that the Government of the United States or any state thereof, will permit either direct or indirect alienation of water power sites."

Governor Smith promised to retain Muscle Shoals under government ownership and control, and so to handle the enterprise, **"that the nation will be reimbursed, agriculture will be benefitted by the cheap production of nitrates for fertilizer and the surplus power will be distributed to the people."**

The commercial apple crop for Canada this year is estimated at 3,157,360 barrels, an increase of 12 per cent over last year.

LITERATURE AND LIFE

"Literature reflects life. Life varies from age to age in history, and so leaves its impress on literature. Understanding of the past comes most easily through literature. For understanding of early Victorian England we had rather go to the man who knows his Dickens, his Thackeray, his Reade and his Trollope, than to the most expert dispenser of statistics and drynasdust information." —"Rho" in *The New Leader*.

WAR AND ECONOMIC NECESSITY

"Most idealists have the notion firmly fixed in their minds that the spreading of a 'spirit of goodwill throughout the world' is the preliminary of Peace on Earth. If it could be shown that human beings are poisoned by the 'spirit of ill-will' this might be true. They are not. There is practically no ill-will at all. In 1914 there was no ill-will. The Great War was not the catastrophic climax of ill-will seething and simmering in the European melting-pot. Ill-will does not generate war. On the contrary, war generates ill-will. Peace and Good Will among men will be established when the economic necessity for war is removed. It is not ill-will that is lacking, it is mathematics applied to financial methods."—John Hargrave.

"LIKE A GOOD CHRONOMETER"

"The Italians have a proverb of unusual sagacity for that quick-willed people, namely: 'They who go slowly go far.' Co-operation has gone slow and far. It has moved like the tortoise from its Lancashire home in England; it has traversed France, Germany, and even the frozen steppes of Russia; the bright-minded Bengalese are applying it, as is the seen-seeing and far-seeing American. . . . Like a good chronometer, co-operation is unaffected by changes of climate, and goes well in every land." —George Jacob Holyoke, in "The History of the Rochdale Pioneers."

Pool Elevators to Operate on Patronage Basis

By WHEAT POOL PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

At a meeting of Pool delegates held last May it was decided that Pool elevators would be operated for the coming year on the basis of actual cost to the members using them. Two methods of accomplishing this were suggested:

(a) By eliminating handling and service charges and deducting actual operating costs on a per bushel basis from the final payment to Pool elevator patrons.

(b) By making the usual charges and refunding to patrons on a per bushel basis at the end of the fiscal year, any excess charges over and above actual operating and overhead costs; the basis of distribution as between various classes of shippers to be left to the discretion of the Board.

Although the delegates decided on using basis "A" for the coming year and basis "B" for the past year, your Board of Directors have found it advisable to operate for the coming year on the basis of "B".

The elevator companies operating in Alberta with whom the Pool has contracts for a period of three years (of which one year has elapsed) to handle Pool grain, raised serious objections to the Pool elevators operating on basis "A", holding that such a basis of operation would be incompatible with the spirit of the agreement they had entered into with the Pool and would place the Pool elevators in a preferred position.

After considering the arguments of representatives of "The Trade" and realizing that to pursue basis "A" for the coming year might mean the refusal on the part of elevator companies to handle Pool wheat, the Directors decided that, in the best interest of the entire organization and particularly the localities where there are no Pool facilities, it would be better to continue to operate on basis "B", the first concern of the Pool being to secure for all its members the very best services available at all times.

Basis of Distribution

Our members will therefore understand that while the method of operating at cost varies from that adopted by the delegates the net result is the same. Patrons of Pool facilities will pay the same charges as last season but will participate in the surplus earnings of the system at the close of the fiscal year as they did in the surplus of last year and which amounted to approximately one million dollars, which sum is now being distributed by our Elevator Department on the following basis:

(a) On "Street" wheat deliveries, 4c per bushel.

(b) On "consigned" wheat, 3½c a bushel.

(c) On "platform" shipments of wheat, 2c per bushel.

(d) On "street" deliveries of coarse grains of any kind, 1½c per bushel.

(e) And the balance remaining thereafter to be held to meet unforeseen contingencies arising prior to the final audit or distributed later in such a manner as may be decided by the Board.

Had the saving effected by our Elevator Department in handling the 1920 crop, been distributed to patrons only (as authorized by the delegates in connection with the distribution of surplus earnings from handling the 1927 crop) the net return to growers on a patronage basis would have been approximately the same.

THREE METHODS OF SHIPPING

"In order to avail himself of the savings effected by Pool facilities, it is necessary for a member to ship his grain by one of the three following methods:

(1) Direct through Local Pool Elevators.

(2) If no Pool facilities are available at his point, then load over the platform and consign the car direct to Pool Terminals.

(3) Load through non Pool Elevators, the car being billed by the member himself in his own name to Pool Terminals and send the Bill of Lading to the Pool Office at Calgary.

By using Pool Elevator facilities members will receive at actual cost the same good service, accurate weights and correct grades that Pool Elevator patrons have enjoyed in the past. It will be obvious that the greater the volume handled by Pool Elevators, the less will be the cost of operation per bushel and the greater the return to the grower.

Co-operation as Seen by Professor Fay

In Address Before Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, Professor of Economics at Toronto Gives Views on Wheat Pools and United Farmers' Movement in Canada.

A Letter to Professor Fay

As a graduate student specialising in co-operative marketing, I have been asked whether the leaders and managers of the various associations conceive of co-operation as anything more than an attempt to get better returns for the farmer. Are the great majority satisfied with the co-operative if it does this and is a successful business enterprise?

Or do many of them conceive of the co-operative association as the economic basis for developing a more satisfying rural life, using the association as an agency for the education of all the farmers in the community in more efficient methods of production, in improving their homes, and in developing community life, in addition to teaching the principles of marketing and co-operation?

Do any of these managers and leaders think that the co-operative method can also be applied to purchasing the things the farmers consume, and eventually spread to all lines of activity so that the present profit-seeking economic system will become preponderantly co-operative in the production, marketing, and distributing to consumers of practically all commodities and services not supplied by government operations?

In other words, do any of the leaders in the co-operative marketing movement conceive of it as anything more than an essentially selfish proposition to get more profits for the farmer members? In my limited experience and contacts with such leaders I have seen very little indication that co-operatives are regarded as anything more than an agency for increasing profits as much as possible. Has your experience been at all different from this?

If you can suggest any leaders, managers, or officers in various associations from whom I can get further light on this important problem, or any books, pamphlets, or publications which I might consult for information on this, I will be very grateful.

Professor Fay's Reply

While in attendance at the Alberta Institute of Agriculture last June, Professor C. R. Fay, of Toronto University, received a letter from a correspondent in New Jersey, asking answers to certain questions concerning the farmers' co-operative marketing movement.

Professor Fay used his reply to this letter as an introduction to the discussion of the problems of agriculture at a round table conference which opened at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., on August 13th.

We print the letter below, together with Professor Fay's reply, as we believe that the views of the function and limits of co-operation held by the well-known Toronto economist will prove of interest to all who are actively engaged in the farmers' movement in this Province.

1. The purpose of agricultural reform is three-fold: better farming, better business, better living. As between these three "betters," the first two are means, the last is the end; and the end is more important than the means. But it is on the means that we must act in order to achieve the end. Better farming concerns production, better business concerns distribution. One is not more important than the other in the long run; but *as the technique of production is for the time being ahead of that of distribution we do well to concentrate today on the latter.* Furthermore, production is primarily and necessarily an individual act; but distribution ought not to be, if it is to be efficient. Therefore group action rightly begins with co-operative marketing.

* * *

2. The great majority of members, undoubtedly, are satisfied if their co-operative brings them better returns than heretofore and is also a successful business enterprise. From the co-operative as such they ask no more and rightly so. For better returns and business success only go together in the long run, if better returns means something more than higher price. The co-operative to be permanently successful must give better service and higher quality. It does not eliminate the functions of the middleman, but it places these in the hands of those who have the supply and it provides a way by which a constantly increasing volume of production may be marketed at a fair price to the grower. This encourages better and more regular production.

* * *

3. The extension of co-operation to allied lines of activity is a question of time and place. It is unwise to push on to the second line of attack, until the first line has been consolidated. Milk producers, citrus fruit growers and creameries, when they have established a strong selling organization in the terminal market can create subsidiary organizations to purchase supplies either for the co-operative or for the individual members thereof. This is already widely done. Similarly, co-operative live stock commission agencies operating at the terminal markets can, when well established, create cattle loan subsidiaries, which operate through the intermediate credits organization of the Federal Government. Members so assisted are required to market their cattle through the co-operating agency, and thus one co-operative activity helps and is helped by another.

In Germany co-operation began with credit and was later extended to purchase and sale. In the United States successful co-operation began with marketing. In Denmark and Switzerland the farmers procure general supplies through special co-operative supply organizations. This, too, would be an advantage to the farmers of this continent. But time and place must be remembered. Today private distribution is so highly organized, and in this continent distances are so great, that it is hard for co-operatives to render as good service; without so doing they cannot endure. The co-operative manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery is difficult not only because of the great capital required in this business nowadays, but also because of the elaborate and skilled field service which (machinery) corporations . . . . . maintain for the distribution and repairing of their machinery. Similarly the success of the Danes in co-operative bacon factories is no reason for setting up in this wide continent co-operative packing plants in opposition to the established packers. Attempts in this direction have failed hitherto.

* * *

4. Do co-operative leaders think that co-operation will extend until it replaces at all points the present profit seeking economic system? They do not. Co-operation does not *displace* capitalism all along the line. It is a *counteraction* to it in certain limited fields. The two main fields are co-operative marketing by producing farmers; and the consumers' co-operation of the industrial working classes. Such consumers' co-operation is highly developed in Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany; its neck is the Wholesale Society, which not only buys wholesale, but also has its productive factories. The Canadian Wheat Pools are now in direct contact with the British Wholesales; and it is likely that such direct marketing from organized producer to organized consumer will steadily grow. But this is a very different thing from trying to dispense with the wholesale market by direct retailing of farm products to consumers. For this there is small scope, because it means inferior service. How, for example, could car loads of fruit be marketed except by an elaborate organization of brokers (or sales representatives) and wholesale buyers with storage facilities?

* * *

5. The letter proceeds:

"In other words, do any of the leaders in the co-operative marketing movement conceive of it as anything more than an essentially selfish proposition to get more profits for the farmer members?" This is a false dilemma. Co-operation is not a selfish proposition because it limits its field. On the contrary, if a fruit or grain co-operative marketing federation, in addition to securing a majority of producers, set out also to do the whole of the fruit selling, or to mill, as well as to market, then its objective might be said to be selfish group monopoly. This, however, is only an academic fear. Such a program is impracticable.

* * *

6. There is danger in speaking of "teaching . . . the principles of marketing and co-operation" as though they were parallel things. Marketing is a task,

(Continued on page 20)

Alberta Pool Elevators Earn Million Dollars

Success of Operations of Elevator System Gratifying to All Who Are Interested in Co-operative Movement

By WHEAT POOL PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The Alberta Pool Elevators announce the distribution of approximately one million dollars excess earnings from last year's operations. This sum will be distributed to Pool members who patronized their own facilities and on the following basis:

2c per bushel for wheat shipped over the platforms to Pool terminals.

3½c per bushel on wheat special binned in Pool elevators.

4c a bushel on wheat delivered to Pool elevators on the wagon load basis.

Cheques covering the distribution will be in the mail by the time this issue is in the hands of the readers.

This sum is available from excess earnings of the Pool elevator system, which included the operation of the country and terminal elevators after 6 per cent interest had been provided for on Elevator Reserve deductions; the provision of 5 per cent for depreciation; the payment of all operation expenses and the setting up of an allowance for certain contingencies.

An idea of the benefit of the Pool elevator system may be obtained from the following figures:

Pool members who special binned their grain in Pool elevators paid 2½c a bushel handling charges on delivery of their grain and will now have 3½c a bushel returned to them.

Pool members who loaded grain over the loading platform and consigned it to the Pool and its terminals paid 3-4c and will have 2c a bushel returned to them.

Pool members who disposed of their grain by the wagon load method paid an average of 4½c per bushel and will have 4c returned to them, but they had the advantage of an immediate payment and of guaranteed grades.

* * *

The success which has attended the operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool elevators during the existence of the organization is a matter of satisfaction to all who are interested in the co-operative movement. The announcement that approximately a million dollars is being distributed as excess earnings from the 1927-28 operations of the system illustrates the value of Pool elevators to Pool members.

Pool elevators operated on the same basis, as far as charges for handling and servicing are concerned, as private elevators systems; however, all the avenues of profit available to private companies are not open to Pool elevators. The overages of the Pool system, for instance, are low, just weights being an established principle.

Benefits All Alberta

The excess earnings of the Pool system stay right in the Province. The man on the farm gets this money; as a result the entire business life of Alberta is benefited.

The Vulcan district received $14,175.67; Carmangay $13,931.43; Coaldale $10,125.00; Bindloss $11,389.69; Warner $11,374.89. These few instances give an idea of how these excess earnings are being distributed throughout Alberta. One hundred and sixty points at which Pool elevators operated last year have now received their allotments of the excess earnings. The basis of payment was the number of bushels delivered to Pool elevators and the method of delivery, as outlined in the official announcement. One farmer in the Hussar district received a cheque for $1,100, this being the largest dividend issued to one person.

The excess of approximately one million dollars earned this past year has been the result of the operation of 160 line elevators and the terminals. The previous year the earnings of the Pool elevators were proportionately the same, but the distribution was not made on the patronage dividend basis. Forty-two elevators and one terminal were operated during the 1926-27 crop year and the excess earnings totalled approximately $327,000. Had this sum been distributed on a patronage dividend basis the patrons would have received about the same amount per bushel as is being paid through the operations for the past year.

All this goes to show that Pool elevators are being efficiently operated and the benefit is being reaped by Pool members who patronize their own facilities.

Also Pays Interest

It should be noted that the Pool elevator system pays 6 per cent on the total elevator reserve. This elevator fund is the result of the accumulations of the 2c per bushel deduction from the wheat delivered by Pool members. Next spring something like $133,000 will be paid in interest.

The secret of the success of the Pool elevator system lies in the large volume of handlings. In this way the greatest efficiency at the lowest expense is attainable. Pool members should bear this in mind and do all they can to assist in bettering the system (and consequently themselves) by patronizing Pool elevators.

Well over two million dollars of Pool members' money is invested in this elevator enterprise and the best way to safeguard this investment and gain satisfactory returns at the same time, is to put your grain through Pool elevators.

PREDICT RECORD CROP FOR CANADA

(By Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—"Present indications point to the harvesting of the largest wheat crop ever reaped in Canada, amounting to 550,482,000 bushels," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced in the crop report issued today.

"For the first time the wheat crop has passed the half billion mark," continues the report. "The largest crop in any former year amounted to 474,196,000 bushels in 1923. The area sown to wheat this year is also the largest on record, 24,114,946 acres, an increase of 1,654,692 acres over 1927. Barley also gives the highest yield on record, showing 144,875,000 bushels from 4,879,388 acres against a previous record of approximately 109,000,000 bushels in 1926. The yield of oats, 474,242,000 bushels is distinctly better than the average of recent years."

JACKASS MARKETING

The Western Producer.—G. S. Elliott, of Little Woody, Saskatchewan, says the non-Pool farmer still markets his grain like the man who started for town one day with a load of wheat, and when he drove into the yard his wife called him into the house as she wanted some things from town, and, like some other farmers, his memory was short. So she had a memorandum prepared for him. He left his mules standing, but when he came back they were gone. He followed them but did not reach town before he met them returning. Now mules are like some humans for when they form a habit it is pretty hard to break them of it, and these mules had gone to the same old elevator they had gone to so often before. The buyer knowing them, weighed the grain, pinned the ticket on the rod inside the box and started them home again. When the farmer climbed into the box he found they had been to town and sold his wheat just as well as he could have done, so he turned around, went back and signed a Pool contract."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Canadian Pool President Makes Statement

The following statement was issued by A. J. McPhail, President of the Canadian Wheat Pool, with reference to the price situation:

"When the cut-off date for the 1927 Pool was set and the new price cards issued for the delivery of the balance of the 1927 crop, world conditions as reflected in market prices did not warrant a lowering of the initial Pool price. While the market has recently shown a downward tendency, temporary fluctuations within a limited time are not sufficient to justify the lowering of our initial price. Furthermore, only a comparatively small amount of wheat could normally be expected between the middle of July and the first of September, when the new crop begins to move, and a change in the initial price to a basis in conformity with new crop conditions, should such a change be necessary, would not prove to be a very serious matter from the standpoint of the Pool.

"The fact that it has been considered necessary to lower the initial payment to eighty-five cents and to abandon the level which has obtained since the formation of the Central Selling Agency, is regrettable, especially when Western Canada has recently suffered a more or less severe frost, the damage from which can scarcely be appraised as yet. Nevertheless, in a year like this when there is a probability that there will be more bushels of wheat harvested in Canada than in any previous year, it is of the very greatest importance that the Pool place itself in the strongest possible financial position.

Fifteen Per Cent Margin

"Our relations with the banks have always been of the best and they have not, at any time, in any way, attempted to interfere with our business or the manner in which we conduct it. It should be pointed out, however, that in the agreement between the banks and the Pool, the Pool agrees to maintain a fifteen per cent margin of safety over and above the initial payment. It is easy for anyone to see that when the price of wheat goes below $1.15, the margin has disappeared. At the present time the price of October wheat is around $1.11 per bushel with the prospect of a large bushelage in Western Canada and with upwards of 40 per cent of that bushelage uncontrolled. It would appear from past experience that there is no possible method of keeping the heavy pressure of non-Pool wheat off the market in the heavy delivery months, September, October and November. Nothing under heaven can prevent a slump in prices in the heavy delivery fall months, if more wheat is being dumped than the markets can absorb.

"And furthermore, nothing can prevent the dumping of more wheat than the market can absorb but one central control—a control that will regulate the flow according to the actual demands. A large volume of uncontrolled wheat in a heavy crop year, such as this, cannot but have a demoralizing effect on the market.

"A reduction in the initial Pool payment for this crop means, in a sense, that Pool members will be helping to carry their own price insurance. We must, above all things, keep ourselves in such a position that we can, in the future, maintain our financial strength and retain a full measure of independence in order that we may be able to do the things necessary to protect our own interests. *Pool members will realize, in the face of present market conditions, that the Central Selling Agency may have to take a strong stand on the market some time during the coming selling season.* This would be impossible were our financial position not strong; and the only way we can keep ourselves in a strong financial position is by having a substantial selling margin over the initial payment made to members.

Uninformed Comment

"Much free and uninformed comment in the press and elsewhere during the past two months has credited the Pool with having dumped wheat in large quantities on a falling market. While the responsibility for the recent drastic decline in prices has been laid at the door of the Pool by many people, nothing could be farther from the truth. When the business of the Central Selling Agency is finally reported to Pool members it will be shown conclusively that the Pool was in no way responsible for the decline, but in the meantime it is sufficient to point out that, while stocks of Canadian grain in store on July 1, 1927, were 46,909,051 bushels, stocks for the corresponding date in 1928 were 97,436,056 bushels. During the month of July, 1927, stocks of Canadian grain in store were reduced to 42,671,483 bushels, while on July 27, 1928, stocks stood at 70,878,439 bushels. From these figures, which are public property, compiled by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and issued periodically by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, it is seen that at the beginning of July this year Canadian grain stocks were practically 50,000,000 bushels greater than at the same time last year.

Due to Non-Pool Grain

"*But stocks of Pool wheat this year at the end of June were almost exactly the same as were the stocks of Pool wheat last year at the end of July,* even in the face of Pool deliveries of 50,000,000 bushels greater than from the previous crop. In other words, the tremendous increase in stocks of wheat in Canada this year was in no sense due to Pool wheat unsold, but is directly traceable, on the authority of official figures commonly accepted in the trade, to unusual accumulations of non-Pool grain.

"The Pool at no time pressed the market. It was not in a position where it was compelled to do so. In keeping with its policy of having wheat to sell every day of the year, it had taken full advantage of prices at fairly high levels and its last interim payment is the best evidence of that fact.

"Many people believe that the Pool will be facing the most difficult period in its history this year. We have faced difficult situations before in the past four years and I am not prepared to say yet whether this year will be more difficult than some of the years behind us. Whether or not it will be, will depend in a very large measure on the co-operation and loyalty of Pool members, and also on the extent to which men, not yet in the Pool, will see more clearly than ever before the necessity of one single control over all the wheat in this country. I have every confidence that the members the Pool will stand solidly behind the organization in any steps the Board consider necessary to safe-guard the life and interests of the organization."

AN OUTSIDE VIEW

C. W. Peterson, writing in the *Farm and Ranch Review*, says:

"We know without being told that representatives of consumers' societies on the British Isles were surprised at the caliber of leadership in the Canadian Wheat Pools. A few Pool officials have visited the Mother Country, to be sure, but most of them have not. Practically the first meeting, therefore, between representatives of British Consumers and Canadian producers occurred at Regina during the World Pool conference. The high quality of leadership evident in nearly every department of co-operative activity in that neighboring country is truly remarkable. That men in sufficient numbers, with experience enough in the business world to qualify them for the important positions they hold, could be found largely on the farms of the Dominion, is a rare tribute to the rural progressiveness of any country. On the shoulders of the men selected to run the business of 140,000 farmers rests a tremendous responsibility. It is small wonder, then, that these leaders are conservative in word and in action. The responsibility upon them is sobering, to say the least, and calls day in and day out for the best in them. They are not easily stampeded, and they are not given to dealing in superlatives, although they are backed by the largest business organization of its kind in the world. They are going about their business quietly and efficiently, keeping uppermost at all times the welfare of the man back on the farm whom they seldom, if ever, see. In their treatment of the consumer, too, they are not given to imperious dealing, as the price of bread at the beginning of the Pools and now will show. They have the support and confidence of farmers, merchants, bankers and men in nearly every other walk of life. The organized grain trade alone is fighting the Canadian

Permits for the Sale of Wheat as Seed and Feed

with the grower to re-sell the wheat for seed on

Alberta Pool Elevator Leads

Financial and Credit Reform and the Farmer

A Paper on [illegible] and the Social Principles of [illegible]

By
R. E. SPENCER, M.P.

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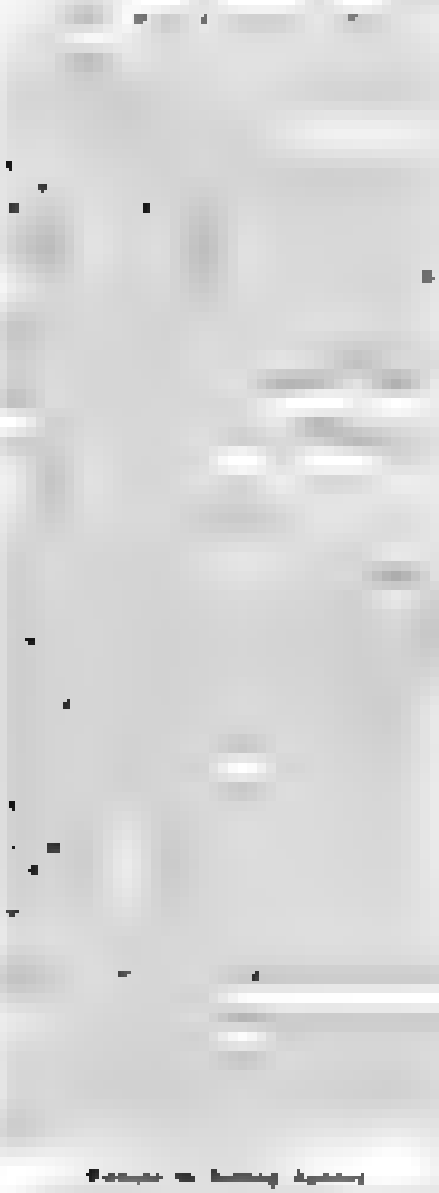
Pioneer of Credit Reform

Grain Pool Pays Ontario Growers, Management Gratified by Prices on First Year of Operation



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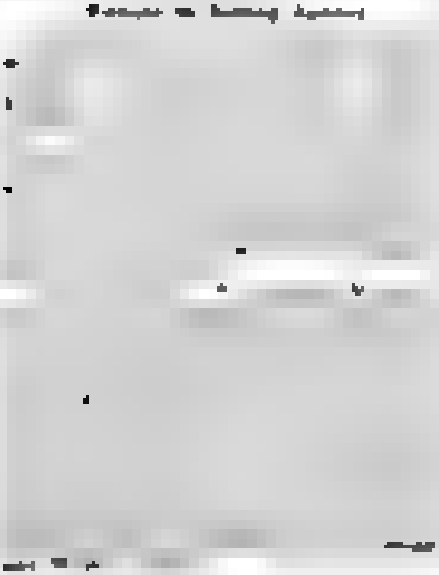
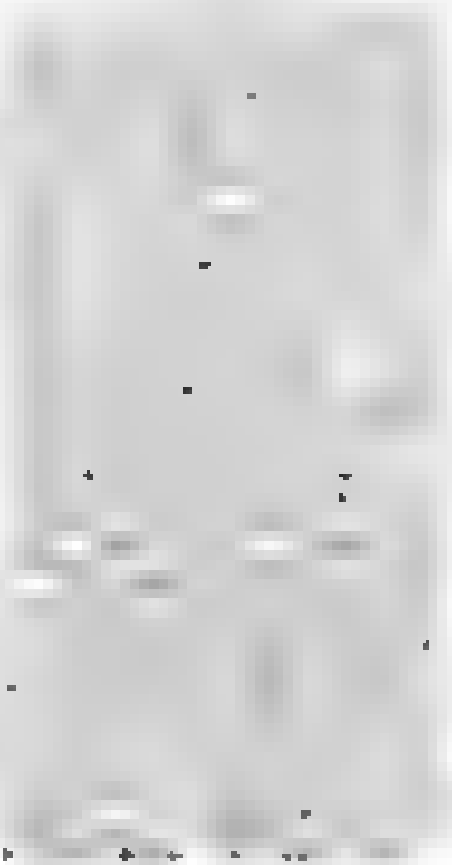
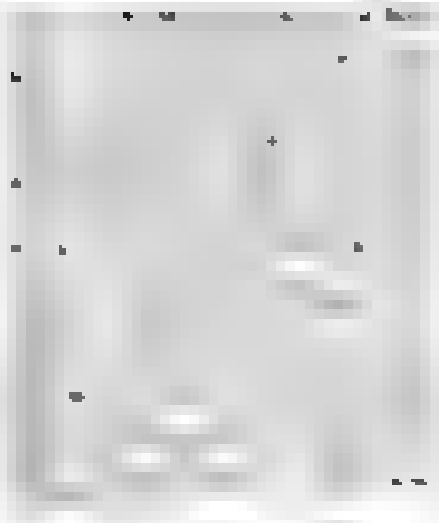
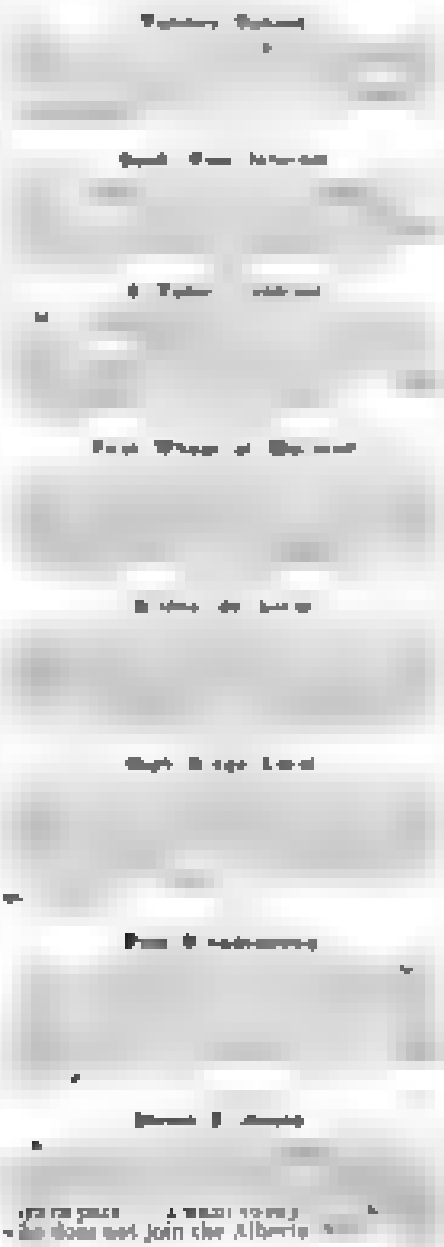




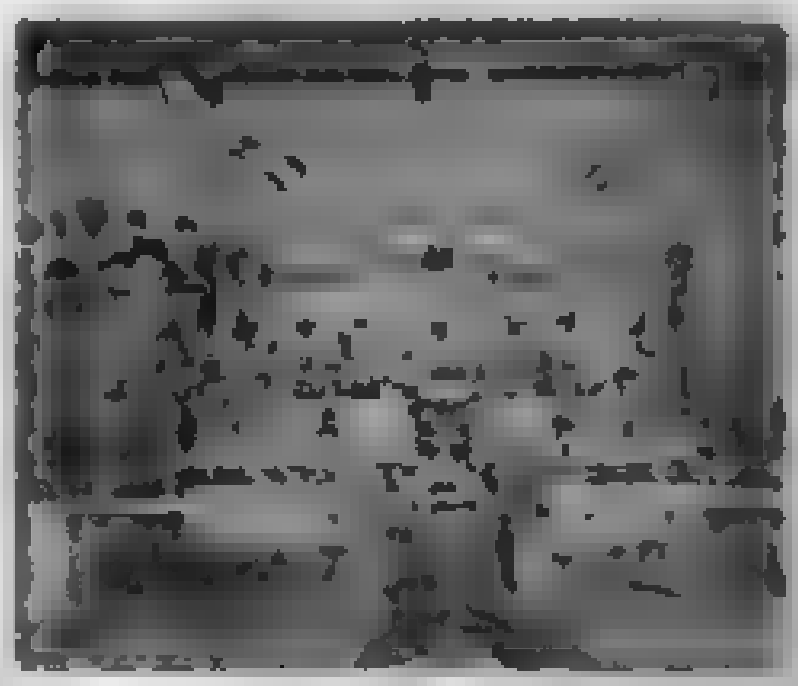


News & Views



Farm Scenes

Prize Winning District Exhibit



Interests of the United Farm Women

Bryant's "Ode to a Water-Fowl"—The Beauty and Poetry Around Us

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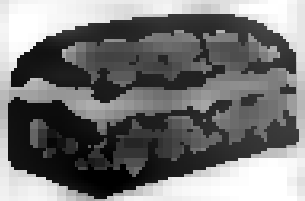
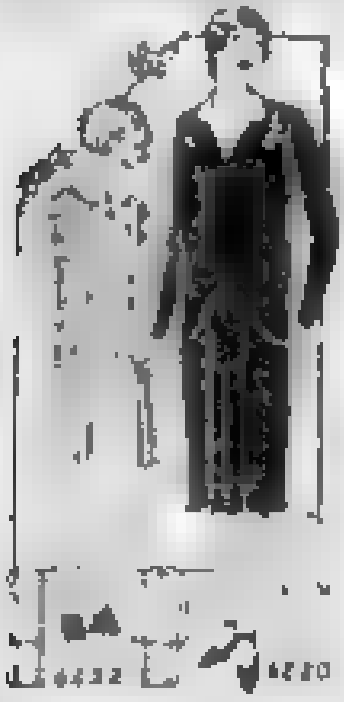
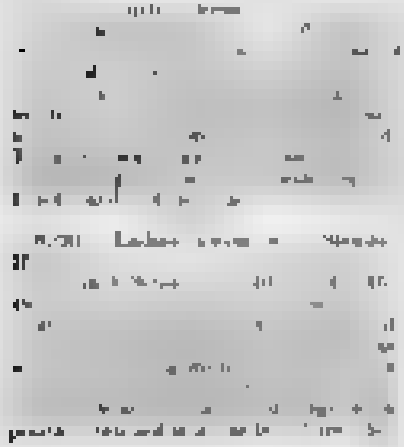
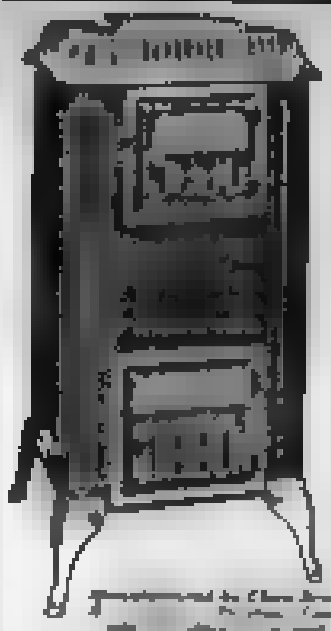


"The U. F.A." Pattern Department





Seasonable Recipes



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Home Warmer

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CHRISTMAS

with Old Friends and Old Scenes

Think of the joys of being over again those happy days at the most joyful Christmas in the whole time to go ... as the train runs and old friends, to renew old associations.

Canadian Pacific

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TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

The Amazing Story of Public Ownership in Ontario Water Power

U F A Junior Activities

Farming in Other Countries

this may seem to the countries where these crops are extensively grown. No more counties, but keeping out to keep those not from weeds. No more for all the sake or trust. Longer crops earlier harvest. What promise lies behind the experiments now being carried on along these lines?

Sincerely,
EDNA BUTT,
Secretary

SEND NAMES OF SENIOR ADVISORS

Will all junior local Secretaries please send the names of the Senior Advisors of their Locals in to the Secretary at Central Office.

ENJOY DANCING LESSON

Although only a few members were present at the August meeting of the Shakespeare Juniors, owing to the busy season a very pleasant time was had. The members were asked to bring in their names for the concert by the first of September. After the meeting Mrs. Durkee gave the YOUNG people lessons in waltz dancing and fun some reels which were very much enjoyed by all.

TAKE UP BASKETBALL

Outside interests clashed with the Mount Lucas Juniors in holding a dance which netted the young people twenty dollars and fifty cents. Not knowing what to do with our huge amount of money the Secretary, Miss Artur Olsen, and at last decided to purchase a basket ball, and now all the girls are busy learning to play. Two new members were added to this Local last month.

HOLD MOCK TRIAL

Lockhart Juniors recently staged a very successful mock trial, according to the Secretary, Elmer Collins. The part of the judge was well played by Herb Stevenson. Harold and Verner Steele handled the parts of the lawyers very well, while the defendant and witness were played well by Frank Pike and Marie Kennedy. Robert Layton as clerk of the court was very good as was David Kerr as policeman. The Lockhart Juniors also held a picnic at Sylvan Lake which was very successful, the day being ended by a drive of fifteen miles to a dance at Cuby. A dance recently staged by these juniors, though not as well attended as was expected, owing to a rain just before the dance was very well enjoyed by those who were present.

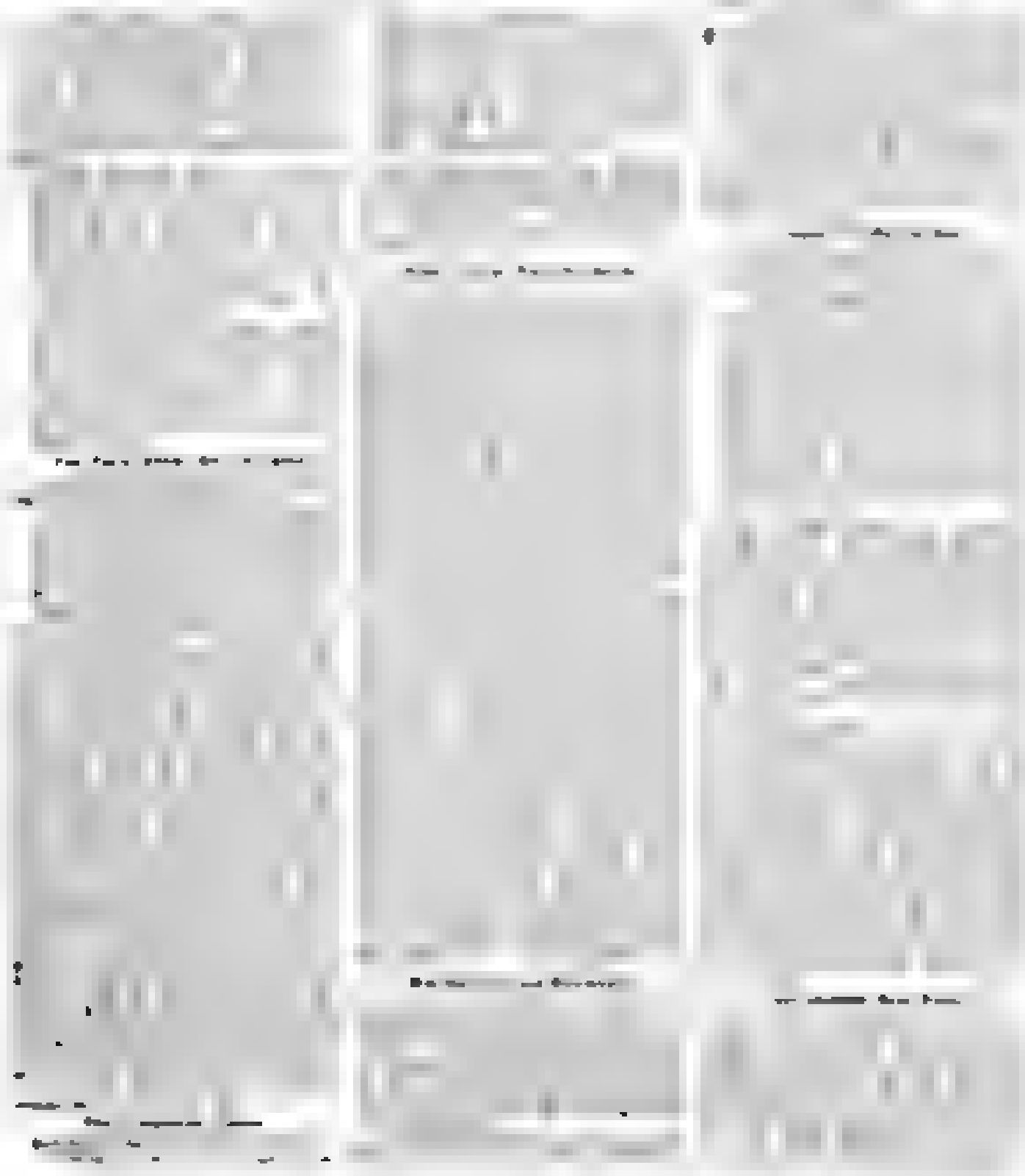
INTERMEDIATES ELECT OFFICERS

The last three meetings of the Intermediate Juniors have been most interesting. J. Van Kleeck gave a splendid talk on "The Beauties of the Very Young" at the June meeting. An excellent report of the Junior Conference was given by Neil Brevard at the July meeting, and at the August meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. J. Van Kleeck election of officers took place. Beside Van Kleeck was re-elected president, David Gilling was elected vice-president, Jean Gilling re-elected treasurer and Esther Arnold as was re-elected secretary. The membership of the Local this year is larger than ever before. This Local also held a picnic at Lacombe on the farm of Mrs. R. Price and although a heavy storm put a stop to all sport, everyone enjoyed the evening, and tea was served in the house, and all seemed to have a good time in spite of the storm.

APPLES
Lead in Quality
YEARS of scientific care in the growing of O-K Apples under the continuous efforts of three thousand growers, and a period unequalled, owing to our valley's quality of fruit that has made world-wide champions ship home. Look for the OK label on the wrapper or a sticker box. That guarantees and equals your own
ASSOCIATED GROWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, VERNON, B.C.

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Pool Replies to Company Bulletin



The Business of Milk Distribution Has Many Angles

Paper Given by W. H. Curtis, President Alberta Dairy Pool at Alberta Institute of Agriculture

[illegible]

Purity and Reliability Stressed

[illegible]

Taking Care of Surplus

[illegible]

Burn the Weeds and Insects This Fall

[illegible]

SAW FLY INROADS CAN BE GOVERNED BY SANE METHODS

Stubble Should Be Burned and All Affected Land Deeply Plowed

[illegible]

Stubble burned the Wild Way is the Western Stubble Burner system under test in the prairie provinces. This is a burning and weeds are also cut by a good knife over the burner channel and better crops.

Make sure you have a good burn this fall by using the Western Stubble Burner. Used by thousands of successful operators. If what most are pleased. Illustrated, complete with full details.

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GLASSES

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To Fit Your Eyes
Quickly the Best
Examination
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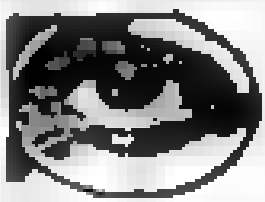

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A. ALWYN GARRETT [illegible] [illegible]

ALBERTA OPTICAL CO. LTD [illegible]

A zephyr moves it — but a gale can't hurt it

STEEL ECLIPSE WINDMILL

Pumping in light winds the even tiny blades of a wheel fills and only one third returns [illegible]

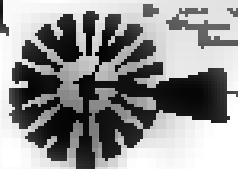
Strong as well-proved motor gales you as Steady Standard in wild light for many [illegible] years of [illegible]

The direct wheel is self-regulating to strength of wind, and it has automatic brake with [illegible] power gears operate [illegible] a year and [illegible] get it. Pays for itself quickly in time and [illegible]

Write today for free catalogue

The Canadian FAIRBANKS-MORSE Co. Limited

[illegible]



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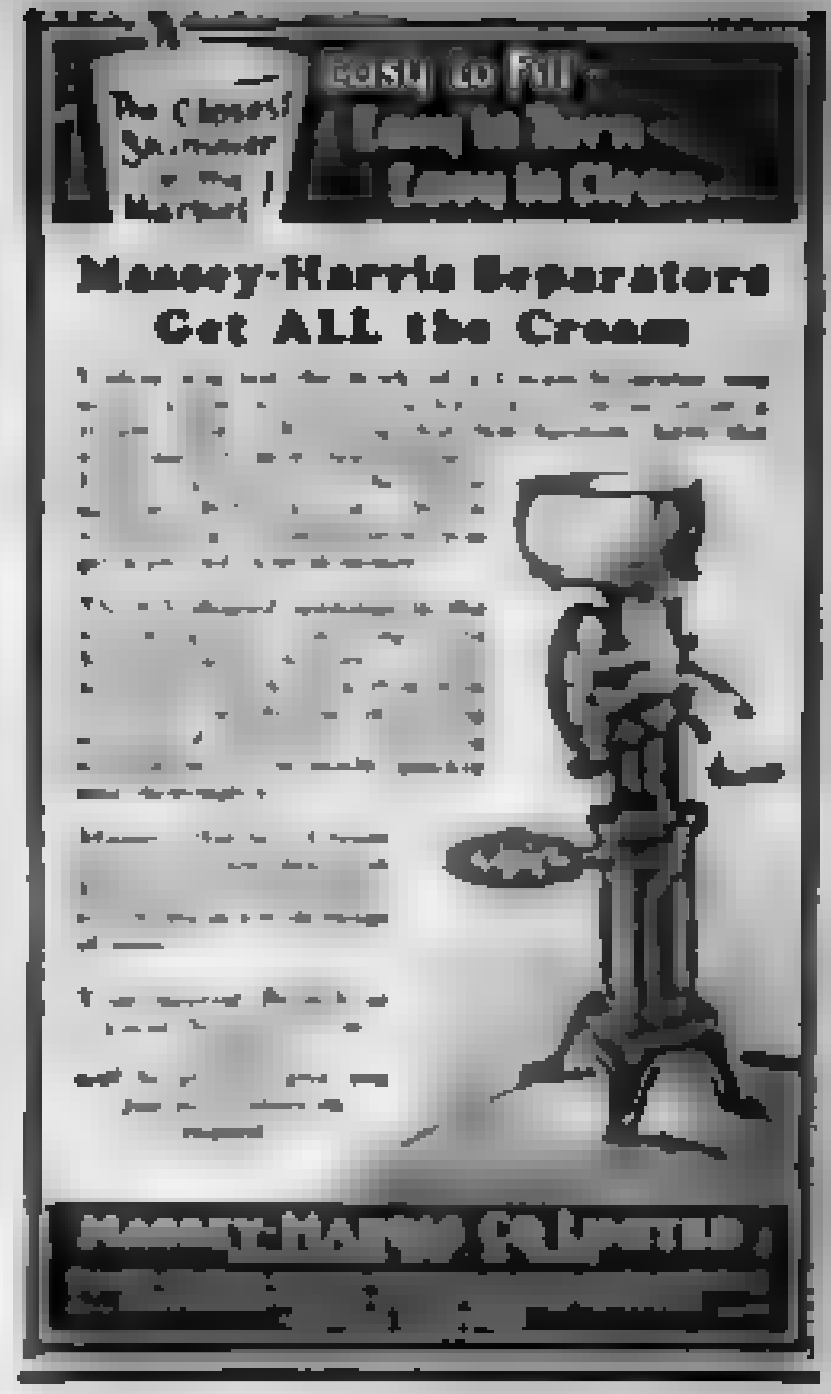

Money Orders

IMPERIAL BANK

A Handy Grain Loader

Northern Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Boards and Cards

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA [illegible] POOL

The Fallacy That More

The Story of a Swedish Farmer and His Cow

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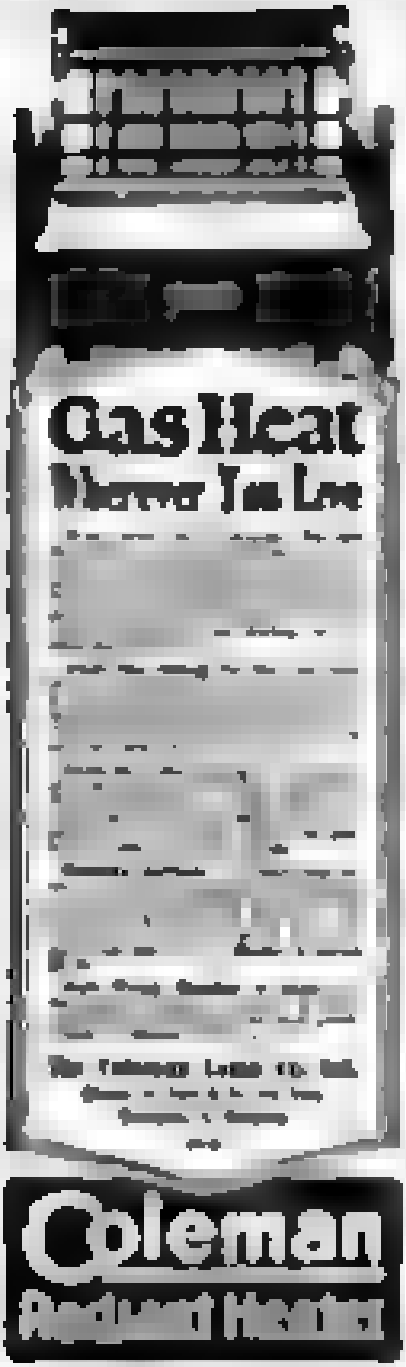
HYGRADE COAL

The Last Word in Quality

North West Coal Co. - Edmonton, Alta.

Northern Electric

CANCER



Ship Your
POULTRY
to
The Union Packing Co.
WE PAY MORE

constituencies. There are two main questions before us, viz: (1) Do the farmers, after having got control of the Provincial Government, sent their representatives to Ottawa, organized the Wheat and other Pools, still need an organization? (2) if so, is the present form of the U.F.A. the kind of organization we want or do we need something different?

Exactly What We Make It

In answering the last question first, I will say that the U.F.A. is exactly as we make it. Once a year every Local sends its delegates to the Convention and that delegated Convention is the supreme power and can make any desired change.

After all, the change of organization doesn't seem to matter much. A few years ago the Saskatchewan farmers rebelled against the old Grain Growers Association and formed the Farmers' Union with a radical platform and a great Hurrah was made about what this new organization was going to do. But so far, they have not set the world afire and the Saskatchewan farmers appear to be just about as enthusiastic about it and dropping out of it today as do the Alberta farmers in the U.F.A.

To the question of the need of keeping up our present U.F.A. Association, well it looks as though the farmers don't care whether it is kept up or not, and here in my opinion is where they make a big mistake, which I shall try to make plain. The election of farmer representatives to our Provincial Government will, in the long run, only be beneficial to the farming class if we have a strong organization behind, not only to watch our representatives and see to it that they carry out our demands expressed in our Conventions, but also to stiffen their back-bone on all important matters coming before them.

We must not forget that while these men are elected mainly by the farmers' votes, they are also supposed to look after the interests of other people in the Province. The men we have elected may be good men but they are but human and they are constantly besieged with demands from interests other than farmers and as long as our representatives know that they have a strong farmers' organization at their back, that will back them up in all important questions relating to the farmers' interest, we need not fear that they will go astray. But take that organization away, and see what will follow. To elect good men to office is all right, but unless you have a power behind these good men, something may happen and in fact it has happened time and again.

How to Inspire Respect

As to our Federal members, E. J. Garland has often told us that when he and the other Alberta representatives went to Ottawa they could look the enemy straight in the face and say: "We represent many thousands of organized farmers and we have come here to get some relief and justice for these farmers." Today, Mr. Garland says, the enemy can laugh at us and tell us straight to our face that we do not represent the Western Farmers but an ever dwindling handful of organized farmers. There is nothing our opponents have more respect for than a strong solid organization determined to get their rights.

It is rather astonishing that, at this late day, it should be necessary to try to convince the farmers that they need an organization. When we consider that all the forces the farmer has to deal with,

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They are the staunchest and longest wearing rubber footwear you can buy, and the most comfortable and easy fitting.
Only quality materials and the Miner live steam Pressure Curing Process that binds the different parts firmly together can produce such matchless value.

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Safety versus High Interest

Many a man has lost his hard-earned savings because of the fatal lure of high interest. A safe general rule to remember is — the higher the interest, the greater the risk

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A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
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Established 1817

There they will earn a
reasonable interest and be safe

those who lend him money, those who make and sell him his implements and everything else he must buy, those who transport, store, handle and buy his products, are all well organized in powerful combination. When we know that those organizations are not in business for their health, nor for the farmers' benefit, what chance then has the individual farmer to get justice single handed?

Must Have Members and Money

Any farmer, who will sit down and think it over for a minute, must realize that singly he is at their absolute mercy. The farmers as a class may not have at their disposal the money those other people have, but with a strong organization a lot can be accomplished. We have been told that while the dropping off of our membership was lamentable, the farmer's heart was still in the right place and that when another election comes around, he will vote for the farmers' candidates as he did at the last election. Perhaps so, but we can't run an organization on election spirit and sympathy. We must have members and money to carry on with.

Then, if we agree that we must have an organization and that the U.F.A. fills the bill, the question arises—how can we proceed to enroll the men outside farmers? Evidently the old machinery based on the voluntary getting of members has failed. The sooner we look the condition straight in the face, the better it will be for all of us, and, if we want our organization to progress, we must adopt different methods.

Expecting the Impossible

For the past several years, when we meet at our Convention, our membership figures have not been what they should be. But, in spite of this fact, we elect a director and a few subdirectors for an immense territory and *expect these men to do the impossible!* Now every officer in the U.F.A. is supposed to be a practical farmer needed at home on his farm most of the year. True he may be allowed his actual expense money or perhaps a few dollars a day if he attends important conferences, but does that pay him for being away from his farm perhaps at a time when he is needed most, which is all through the summer? Any farmer who has been active in U.F.A. work will tell you that he has neglected his own farm for the good cause. Of course, there may be times during the winter months where the Directors would have a little time, but then usually the weather is bad and roads impassable and nobody turns out. The result is that if the Director gets around the Locals once in two years, he does well and some less than that. I am not blaming the Directors personally, but condemn the whole system. Under those conditions, the Locals, unless they happen to have some good local talent, become practically inactive most of the year except a meeting right before the Convention to elect a delegate and one after to hear his report. New members are few and far between, while the old ones, finding things so uninteresting, finally drop out and remain out.

Now if we are to go on, we must first of all have dues-paying members, and second, we must find a way to make the Local meeting interesting so the new members will find it worth their while to attend them.

We need money to keep the machinery running, not that I advocate paying princely salaries to anybody, but for useful work. An Executive, always hampered for the lack of funds, can not do good work and we need money for a better, bigger press. I am not criticizing our U.F.A. paper; it contains much good useful information and is good as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. We should at least be able to publish a weekly paper and we should have room enough to discuss and explain to the farmers all questions of importance bearing on the farmers' interests.

Let me for example, point to E. J. Garland's speech at the Bow River Convention when a resolution for State Insurance was under discussion. He pointed out the Sun Life Insurance Company's demands in the last session, pointed out how these private corporations are trying to grab everything in sight, our natural resources, etc., for their own private gain, and as they control all the available money, they can practically tie up our Provincial Governments if they see fit and if they don't get what they are after. To those of us who keep tab on these matters, this is nothing new. We know what's happened along that line in the States and know that often the same people are trying their best to repeat it in Canada, but the average farmer reading nothing but the capitalistic press, owned and controlled by the monopolistic forces, does not know it, as his opinion is being manufactured for him in those papers. We must have a press that can educate the farmer along these matters.

Membership Fee and Pools

If I remember rightly, a resolution was carried at our last Convention, asking that the Wheat and other Pools deduct the U.F.A. membership fee from the money coming to Pool members each year and turn same over to the U.F.A. at Central. This should be worked for all it is worth. Of course, I understand that not every U.F.A. member is a Pool member also and that we can not force him to do this, but I believe that if our organizers in trying to get new members, had sufficient of those slips and presented the matter right, the majority of farmers would sign them. We all know that at some parts of the year three dollars may look big to many farmers while, if it be deducted from his Pool money, he will scarcely notice it and this should not only be for one year but have the new or old member agree that automatically year after year, the Pool collect that membership fee unless he sees fit to notify the Pool to stop it. If this plan can be pursued, and I see no good reason why it can't, it will put our Organization on a safe business basis and it will do away with that disagreeable task of Secretaries to have to run after their neighbors trying to get their dues.

Now then, if we want a one hundred per cent membership or at least a majority of the farmers in our organization, we must pay somebody to devote full time and energy to enroll members. Of course, I am well aware that our Province is so large that one man is not capable to cover it, but let us make a start and, if after a year's time, it proves a success, which I have no doubt it will, then I would be in favor of employing a paid organizer in every Federal Constituency.

The Matter of Organizers

The argument has been put forward that an organizer or organizers can not be found for such work. I see no reason why we can not train young men to do what we want them to do as well as corporations can train men in their line of business. Our organizers should be active young men, able to hold their own in arguments pertaining to farmers' need of organizations, good speakers with a thorough understanding of the farmers' cause. If such an organizer could visit each Local in the Constituency at least once every two months instead of every two years and speak on all the live issues of the day, the members would turn out and we would have live Locals instead of the dead ones we have today.

Any one who has been secretary-treasurer of a U.F.A. Local is familiar with this situation. Say a Local has 25 members paying dues this year. Next year a few of the faithful, who attend the meetings whenever there are any, may hand their dues over to the secretary without being asked. The rest, not coming to the meetings, forget or neglect to pay their dues and the only way to get the dues is for the secretary to trot around dunning them or a drive has to be put on. As this job has to be performed year after year, it gets tiresome and some members will slip by to the end of the year without paying. Next year it is $6 and so on and the member hates to pay it, so he remains away and is lost to the Local although he did not intend to do so in the first place.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Milo, Alberta.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

OTTAWA, Canada.—Immigration to Canada from the United States for the first four months of the Dominion Government's current fiscal year, that is from April 1 to July 31, totalled 12,387, compared with 9,764 in the corresponding period last year. The largest percentage of the 12,287 settlers from the United States came from Michigan, followed by the States of New York, Washington, Massachusetts, California and Minnesota in the order named.

During the month of July of this year 3,394 Canadians who had gone to the United States to live returned to Canada declaring their intention of remaining in the Dominion.

The total immigration to Canada for July 1928 was 15,783 compared with 12,288 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 28 per cent. Of this total 4,287 were British, 3,014 from the United States and 8,482 from other countries. From April 1st to July 31st, 1928, immigration to Canada from all sources aggregated 86,710 a decrease of three per cent in comparison with the first quarter of the last fiscal year. Analysis of the total of 86,710 shows that 27,982 were British, 12,387 from the United States, 722 Belgian, 2,020 Danish, 911 Dutch, 1,439 Finnish, 342 French, 7,914 German, 1,212 Norwegian, 1,707 Swedish, 256 Swiss and 30,848 from other countries.

THE PALM'S BROKERS

So these Bolsheviks are "civilized" like the rest of us! And as courageous and sympathetic! Yet we will not recognize them politically, trade with them industrially, or include them in our world at all—except when we can use them! In the name of the "Italia" shall not this nonsense cease?—*Unity* (an editorial).

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"Yes, sir."

"Well, remember, we're ordering sandwiches."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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